IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph appearing at page 8, line 30 to page 9, line 13, as follows:

--In view of this, the inventors have found that the selection of the organic electrically conducting agent or material is important and should follow some guidelines, which define the appropriate organic electrically conducting agents. The basis of this is the idea to have said organic electrically conducting agent in a non-crystalline form layered on the semiconductor which may optionally be dye sensitized as the crystalline form prevents the required intimate contact between the semiconductor and the organic electrically conducting agent and the semiconductor or the dye, respectively. On the other hand systems are disadvantages where the electrically conducting agent is present in a solution, i.e. in the form of an aqueous electrolyte. To avoid the disadvantages of any of these conventional systems, the inventors provide basically the following strategies for the organic electrically agent: The electrically conducting agent may be in a liquid or viscous form thus providing the desired intimate contact between said agent and the semiconductor or the dye in the process of manufacturing and/or during operation of the photoelectric conversion device. (In the latter case, it is preferred when the organic electrically conducting agent is amorphous). Or the organic electrically conducting agent may be in the solid form, preferably also in the operation mode, however, again in a non-crystalline form. This can either be reached by the material being amorphous ~~anyway of~~ or by the organic electrically conducting material having a glass-transition temperature T_g at or below the operation temperature of the photoelectric conversion device.--

Please amend the paragraph appearing at page 9, lines 25-30, as follows:

--Third, the organic electrically conducting agents are present in the photoelectric device in a solid state but in a non-crystalline form. This can ~~either or in parallel~~ be realized if the organic electrically conducting agent as such is amorphous, preferably under the operation conditions and/or the manufacturing conditions, or if the glass transition temperature T_g of the organic electrically conducting agent is at or below the operation temperature range of the photoelectric device.--

Please amend the paragraph appearing at page 10, line 31 to page 11, line 6, as follows:

--By choosing the organic electrically conducting agents along the guidelines disclosed herein, the inventors could overcome the difficulties associated with the hole conductor materials of the prior art. The reason for this is that due to these material characteristics there is no crystallization of the organic electrically conducting material once said material is applied to the semiconductor and thus no dewetting. Consequently, the organic electrically conducting material stays in intimate contact with the semiconductor (which may preferably be dye-sensitized in that case intimate contact with the dye is meant), which provides for a high performance. In general terms, suitable organic electrically conducting materials are beyond those defined above also those which have a high amorphous character, a low Tg and melting points around or lower than room temperature.--

At page 49, just before line 32, please insert the following:

--BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS--